Supplemental Fig. 7. Spatial distribution of DEFLs in large segmental-duplicated regions of the Arabidopsis genome. Defensin-like sequences (DEFLs) were identified by iterative BLAST and HMM searches (see Materials and Methods). Each filled circle represents a single homolog. Symbols representing DEFLs that fall within a 100,000 bp window are stacked vertically. The largest local clusters are numbered for cross reference with the text and with other figures and tables. Pairs of individual or locally clustered sequences from a common subgroup that lie within each of two respective large non-local duplicated segments (according to Cannon *et al*. http://www.tc.umn.edu/~cann0010/07_Software/DH_examples/DH_examples.html, *Genome Biology* 2003, **4**:R68) are colored the same. Specific color assignments are (using the segment identifiers from Cannon *et al*. and listed in order of appearance, left to right, top to bottom): yellow =1.1.group3, brown = 1.1.group7, pink = 1.1.group9, light green = 5.1.group5, dark green = 3.1.group4, gray = 4.2.group2, purple = 4.2.group7, salmon = 4.2.group3, orange = 3.2.group4, red = 5.3.group4, cyan = 4.3.group1, magenta = 4.4.group2, blue = 5.4.group3.